Amusements To Day.

Booth's Theatre—The Tichet-: Leave Man. Rewery Theatre—Will O' the Wiep. Bryants Opera Honse—Twenty-third street, Daly's New Fifth Av. Theatre—Alias. Brand Opera House Roughing It. Niblo's Garden-Lee and Letes. Nibio's Garden-Lee and Letes.
Olympic Theatre-Hompty Dumpty. Mathee.
8f. James Theatre-San Francisco Ministrels.
Theatre Comique Pretty Disk Turpin. Mathees.
Tony Pastor's-Star Troope.
Union Square Theatre-One Hundred Years Old. Wallack's David Garrick, Wood's Museum -- Across the Continent. Mattee.

#### Congress and the Independent Press. From the Journal of Commerce.

No wonder that old politicians like Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts do not like newspapers! For the independent press of the United States & fast becoming, if it is now, the first power in the land; and we hope soon to see the day when Mr. Hoar's gloomy prophecy will be fulfilled and Congress take the proper place of follower of public opinion as expressed through the leading journals, instead of essaying to be the guide. In that part Congress makes a very

As at present composed, the majority of Congress are deficient in originality and public spirit, and recent invistigations prove that something still more important is lacking. We prefer that the deficiencies of Congress should be corrected by electing only capable and honest men to that body: after a pretty thorough revolution has swept over the country, the needed reform may be worked out in that way. But until the people can be stirred up to the duty and necessity of representing themselves at Washington by a majority of brains and integrity, it is incumbent upon the independent press to continue in its self-imposed task of compelling Congress to be honest and economical. There is really no arrogance in making this statement.

If any man, not an editor, and in no wis interested in magnifying the standing and influence of the independent journals, will look over the files of their issues, say for two years past, he will find that they have been the instigators of every measure of reform upon which Congress has taken any action. The independent press has opposed subsidies-and subsidies have, as a class, failed in the present Congress. It has fought the franking privilege, and that has been abolished. It has ridiculed without stint the extravagant appropriations for waste paper under the name of Pub. Does., and if that folly is not dead, it is dying. It has been the stanch advocate of amnesty to the South, and though the end is not yet reached, there has been a marked improvement in the feelings and acts of Congress toward the Southern States.

But the most remarkable achievement of the independent press-that which demonstrates its power and its fitness to wield power-is its setting on foot the various investigations now absorbing the attention of the country. All these are directly traceable to the independent press. Take the single case of the Credit Mobilier swindle. The party, some of whose leading members were most disgracefully connected with that scandal, had the strongest motives for preventing disclosures and saving reputations in high places. Neither that party nor any other have conducted an inquiry so damaging in results. The newspaper organs of the majority are too servile to demand such an investigation. It is their eue to apologize, conceal, and misrepresent. As for party journals of the opposition, their motives of attack are always questionable. and command no respect from Congress and but little from the people.

Had there been no independent press, controlled by men free from partisan shackles and ready to assail wrong doing under whitever name and patronage it would have been entirely barren of results. It was not originally designed by those who responded to the challenge to ferret out the wrong doing, but to cover up the fraud and to whitewash the men who had been publicly accused. But the independent press took up the evidence as it leaked out from the committee, and finally compelled a more thorough investigation.

In like manner the whitewashing of a large part of the guilty members has been so thoroughly exposed by the same fearless hands that the shortcomings of the committee in their report have been overruled by the people in the popular verdict of condemnation. The guilty may not be expelled from their seats, or suffer any form of official censure, but they will be duly punished outside of legislative halis, and be consigned to everlasting disgrace or obscurity. Their punishment, thus severe, will be a warning to bribe-takers for all coming time.

The inquisitions in the cases of Pomeroy and Caldwell and the Stock Exchange affair are all attributable to the influence of the independent press. Not one of them would ever have been heard of if the only organs of public opinion were the oldfashioned newspapers, whose sole duty it was to stand by the party that supported them, with no regard for consistency and but little regard for truth.

Veteran politicians are naturally alarmed when they see the real government of the country passing from corrupt and incompetent men into the keeping of the independent press. There may it concentrate and remain until the evils against which we protest are remedied by the election of trustworthy men for office! That done, the press will be only too glad to rest from its great labor of exposing official corruption until the need again arises for its

# The Credit Mobilier Debate.

Judge Poland made a desperate struggle yesterday to save his one-sided, illogical report. He severely tested the patience of the House by a long-winded attempt to prove that AMES and BROOKS were infamous rascals, and GARFIELD and the rest were persecuted patriots. AMES caused a long speech in his favor to be read by the Clerk, wherein he claimed that he too was worthy to be classed among the chiefest of the Credit Mobilier innocents. The debate then dragged wearily through the evening, and finally went over till to-day. BUTLER came in with along string of whereases declaring that the House had no jurisdiction in the matter, and proposing to send the whole

subject to the Grand Jury of the District. What the final result will be is quite uncertain. Our faith that the House will prove equal to the emergency is very weak. nothing but the Credit Mobilier corrup-

tions were involved in the decision we should have some hope. But members will be apt to say to themselves, If the work of expulsion for bribery, for venality, for fraud is once begun, where is it going to end? If none but honest men are to be tolerated in Congress, where am I to go?

The Republicans have a majority of about forty in the House. With them rests the responsibility of the decision in these momentous proceedings. If they fail to perform their duty the people will brand them with infamy. If the Democratic members shrink from the discharge of theirs, they too must wear the mark of popular condemnation.

As to BUTLER's despicable dodge, if the House should send the cases to the Grand Jury, and thus sneak out of the difficulty, we think that that body would be very ap to reply, Gentlemen, if you have not got decency enough to wash out your own hall, don't hand the dirty job over to us!

### The Benevolent Enterprises of the New York Times.

The thousands of well-to-do and generous-hearted persons among the habitual readers of THE SUN will not fail to bear in mind, during this inclement and changeable weather, that any contributions which they wish to make for the benefit of the poor children of this city will be faithfully and judiciously applied if sent to the editors of the New York Times at the office of that journal, who have kindly undertaken to be almoners for the helpless and orphan little ones.

Our neighbors of the Times have to cently added a new branch to their benevolent enterprise. They now insist upon giving good ventilation to our public schools, in which the children at present are obliged to breathe a poisoned atmos-If they accomplish this humane work, they will do incalculable good. They will secure healthy and sound con stitutions to many who would otherwise grow up feeble and diseased.

When the sages of the Times shall have got through with this undertaking, will they not kindly give their attention to the children of a larger growth-such as the Judges and others-who mostly inhabit our courts of justice, and benevolently teach them enough of chemistry to make them understand that air which has once been breathed is as poisonous, in fact if not in degree, as arsenie or strychnine?

A country Judge remarked of the air in one of our court rooms that a hog could not live in it six minutes. It may be said in reply that hogs have lived in it a great while; but we submit that the most piggish lawyers might be expected to grow less selfish under more salutary atmospheric

Free and pure air: free and pure speech: free and pure government: these are our doctrines; and if the Times will cooperate with us, as it did in the defeat of GUNNY BEDFORD and the election of Judge SUTH-ERLAND, who knows how much two journals united in the advocacy of real American interests might not accomplish?

## A Boston Job-Rottenness Everywhere.

A new evidence of the tendency of our law makers in Washington to regard their functions as eminently paternal in relation to the people is afforded in an act recently passed by Congress appropriating half a million dollars for the enlargement of the area on which the new Post Office in Boston now stands, on the condition that the city authorities shall make costain specimen changes in their plans for laying out streets in and adjacent to the burnt district.

It appears that the Boston Postmaster Mr. Burt, who is an extremely officious official, with a great regard for his own judgment and the interests of the Cape Ann granite quarries, had a project of his own for widening certain streets at enormous expense, but was unable to induce either the Street Commissioners or the property holders interested to view the matter in his light. So he posted off to Washington, and with the assistance of Gen. BUTLER, a gentleman who is also supposed to regard the development of the granite interests of Cape Ann with feelings of affection, succeeded in lobbying through an appropriation of half a million dollars as an inducement for the Boston people to accept Postmaster Burt's views

on the rebuilding of their city. The Boston Post says that this scheme projected immediately after the fire, is more a design for the consumption of granite and the indefinite extension of building contracts than for any real public benefit. Be this as it may, it will be likely to strike the disinterested observer that it is no part of the duties of the national Government to regulate the width of the streets in Boston; and that it is an inexcusable act of profligacy in Congress to tax the people of the United States five hundred thousand dollars in order to enable Mr. Postmaster Burt to gratify his own peculiar notions about the proper reconstruction of the map of Boston, especially when his ideas are in direct conflict with those of the municipal authorities and of the property holders to be affected by the adoption of his crotchets.

# Samuel Hooper.

Mr. Hoopen has been continuously a member of the House of Representatives since 1861. He is a large capitalist and one of the chiefs of what is generally known as the Boston ring of moneyed men. In that capacity he is the principal stockholder and director of several banks, and to fill up the complement of his financial character, is Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, as if for the special

protection of his own interests. Mr. Hooper was a member when the original charter for the Pacific Railroad was passed in 1862, and he was instrumental in the modification of 1864, when the Government's first lien was released. He was one of the early subscribers to the road. and thus also became one of the pillars of the Credit Mobilier, out of which he is supposed to have made a round million or

These facts are indisputable. All the power of his vote, influence, and position, has been exerted to procure legislation for the road and to make his heavy investment profitable. He knew all about the scheme and the various phases which it assumed from the first to the last. He was a leading character throughout, and the name of his business firm, S. Hooper & Co., is signed to the paper by which JAMES BROOKS acquired his fifty additional shares, which are now represented by Son-in-Law CHARLES H. NEILSON over an erasure in the Credit Mobilier ledger. Except that he was not a contractor, he stands in the same relation to this business as OAKE AMES. They entered into and pursued it for similar objects. They concerted together for its success, and won a great

prize, if Congressional jobbery may be called by that name.

Now, the POLAND committee in discus ing the cases of GARFIELD, KELLEY, DAWES, Scorield, and BINGHAM, Assert certain broad principles. "Had it appeared." they say, "that these gentlemen were aware of the enormous dividends upon this stock, and how they were to be earned, we could not acquit them." And again, "Had these facts been known to these gentlemen, and had they understood they were to share in the proceeds of the scheme, they would have deserved the severest censure.

Mr. Hooper is a member of the House. and therefore is amenable to the resolution which Mr. BLAINE offered as the foundation of this inquiry. He had all the knowledge which the committee so sternly denounce. He participated in all the legislation. He was among the largest beneficiaries of the scheme by which the Government subsidies were plundered. He combined with AMES, ALLEY, and others to achieve these results. Yet in presence of all this mass of testimony, Mr. Hoopen was never even summoned before the committee, either to answer in his own person as a confederate of AMES, or to throw light into the dark recesses of Congressional corruption. Why was he not called? Did his money screen him? Was this partiality designed? Everybody believes he could have told much that is now concealed under a heap of prevarieation and perjury. This exceptional treatment invites the severest criticism, and subjects the Chairman especially, and every member of the co.nmittee to deserved suspicion. We are informed that Mr. Hoopen has employed himself at this time in defending AMES as one of the most upright men he ever knew," and in striving to prevent his expulsion. This is a logical consequence of his own exclusion from criticism, censure, or investigation.

Recent advices from London report that about Feb. 1 it was widely rumored that the French and English cables, together with the Falmouth, Gibraltar and Malta, and the vast network of submarine telegraphs which extend were all to be consolidated under the name of The Globe Cable Company, which enormous monopoly also proposed to extend its lines to the Pacific coast of the United States.

The Times of Union county, S. C., complains that its appeals for Northern immigration have brought down on the county a platoon of office-seekers, who never worked at home and don't intend to work there. In that county last year there were six Northern young men, and all of them spent their time in trying to get the colored people to elect them to office. These immigrants were all successful, and are now industriously occupied in developing the resources of six South Carolina sinecures. If this sort of immigration continues, Carolinians will begin to sympathize with the sentiments expressed by Mr. CHURCH H. BLAKEY in the Kentucky Legislature. Mr. BLAKEY is opposed to immigration, and while the subject of sending Commissioners to represent Kentucky in the Vienna Exposition was being discussed, he said: "For my part I am glad they have never heard of our State. I want them to remain in blissful ignorance. I want Kentucky for Kentuckians. I don't want their blood contaminated, nor do I wish our children to be driven out of the State to seek distant homes by a set of ale brewers, grape pruners, or anybody else. But the number of yellow people around Louis ville would indicate that Kentuckian blood can ntaminated without foreign ascistance.

The extinction of Indian races is commonly attributed to the advance of civilization. but the records of the province of New Bruns fairly dealt with may increase in numbers even where civilization flourishes. In 1851 the Indian population was 1,116, and in 1861, it was 1,212. It s believed that the average number of Indians in New Brunswick was never greater than it tion in the West is probably owing more to civilized bullets and civilized whiskey than to any other cause.

The Railroad Committee in the Connec ticut Legislature must have had a very careless clerk last winter, or else the committee was composed of men regarding railroad corporations with great tenderness. Four separate sets of resolutions were passed, directing the com-mittee to report whether the laws were sufficient to compel the officers of railway companies to make to the Commissioners returns in detail of the business of their respective roads, and also what in the opinion of the Committee would be the most feasible method of obtaining such information for the use of the General Assembly during that session. Those four sets of resolutions were successively lost without being acted on. A fifth resolution to the same effect, offered June 19, resulted in a report made just before the adjournment of the Legislature, expressing the belief that the neglect of the companies to make such a return was owing to a misunderstanding of the law on their part, and so the lawgivers of Connecticut had to go home as wise in this regard as when they came together.

A reprehensible hoax was played on the Legislature of Missouri the other day. It having been re-Camden county, had died of quick consumption, speecher highly eulogistic of the deceased were made; both Houses passed resolutions of condolence and adjourned out of respect to his memory, and a committee was ap-pointed to escort the remains of the defunct legislator to Linn Creek. The committee, in endeavoring to fulfil its duty, discovered Mr. KELLEY at his boarding house its duty, discovered Mr. Kelley at his boarding house in the act of taking a very substantial dinner, and concluded to dispense with any funeral ceremonies. A search was made for the author of the false report, who was finally discovered in the person of a small boy, who, it is safe to say, will never figure as the juvenile hero of a Sunday school book.

# THE CENTRE STREET ICE HOUSE.

How a Rise of the Thermometer was Hailed by the Prisoners in the Tombs.
The inmates of the Tombs kept in bed until a late hour yesterday morning, in expectation of another cold day, and their delight at the moderation in the atmosphere was gratifying to witness. "Hurrah, boys! We can keep com-fortable without lying in bed to-day," said a coatless prisoner, and twenty voices from the cells opposite shouted in concert, "Bully for that ;" "Three cheers for the clerk of the weather; "Put on some more coal, we want to get "I'm stiffer than a frozen mackerel;" up;" "I'm stiffer than a frozen mackerel;"
"There's another dead man this morning—wonder if he froze to death?" "Here's I'me Sux; it
says we are caged in an iceberg;" "The Sux's
giving this old place h—!;" "They ought to have
a little one under it to warm up the cells," and
other expressions of like nature.

Rosenzweig complained of a severe headache
and of feeling faint. He is gaining flesh despite
his plea of sickness, and his chief ailment is
thought to be the ungratified wish to be at liberty.

rty, Deputy Sheriff Shields took Stokes out for ex-person 1 and 2 o'clock. The prisoner, ercise between 1 and 2 o'clock. The prisoner who was in good spirits, had a lively conversa-tion with his brother Horace and two or three

tion with his brother Horace and two or three friends.

Foster and his wife sat behind the stove in the corridor where his cell is. He greeted the reporter pleasantly. Foster thinks gross injustice has been done him by the misrepresentations regarding his character previous to the killing of Mr. Putnam, and he says "The truth will come out some day." He does not know what his friends have done or are doing toward securing a commutation of sentence.

Last night Deputy Sheriffs Hanbury and Seebacher began the "watch" over Foster. These watches will continue until the morning fixed for the hanging, two Sheriffs being with him night and day.

Severe Snow Storm in Jefferson County. WATERTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 25.—A severe snow storm, accompanied by heavy winds, has prevailed south of this place for three days past. The railroad trains are all blockaded, only one train having reached here from the south since Saturday lass, and that one having been twelve hours running ninety miles. Other trains are expected to-night. The weather continues botsterous.

BUSINESS WITH POMEROY.

AID IN ESTABLISHING A BANK IN INDEPENDENCE, MO. Lending a Young Man 87,000 for 60 or 90 Days without Security or Interest Great Philauthrepist on the Stand.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.-The Pomercy mayestigating committee tact at 10 o'clock this morning. At the sequent of Mr. Simpson the ant-at-Arms was sent for Mr. Rohrbacher. Sergeant-at-Arms was sent ser Mr. Renroadseller John J. Murphy was then sworn and examined

Again J. Murphy was then swort and examined by Mr. Simpson. He destiked:

Fomeroy saked me to come to his recom with Bond at 12 of clock at hight. Bond was sick and did not go. 12 of clock at hight. Bond was sick and did not go. 12 of clock to gift. Bond was sick and did not go minimized to the complete to the complete to the complete to the would get an office or money in the would got an office or money hus simply told me as use my influence and he would go the best he could got him. I formed the opinion from that remark that Cemeroy would pay for Bond's vote. DR. ROERBACHER'S TESTIMONY.

DR. ROERBACHENG'S TESTIMONY.

As Murphy left the stand Dr. Bohrbacher entered, the room, and was immediately called by Mr. Sippson. He testified:

I had frequent conversations with Pomeroy. On one occasion fromeroy said he had beard that Mr. Davis sid not care, whom he voted for, but that he wanted his expenses paid. Pomeroy said he doe not mind paying his expenses, but remarked that he did not wish to buy his vote. He told me to give him 50% or 380. I fold Pomeroy that I thought Bacon wanted money for his vote. Pomeroy said he could not give him money. I think in never officed Bacon any money for his vote, but was the bearer of a message to him from Mr. Horston. On the morning of the joint convention I told Horton that I did not believe they could get Bacon's vote without money. Horton said he was not anticoded to the without money. Horton said he was not authorized to the could have \$1.00 in the preview night Horton and Bacon went there by an agreement with me. I am not sure whether I hold him that he had bester see Horton. I did so because I wanted Bacon to vote for Pomeroy, and thought that by the conversation with Horton the result might be schieved.

By Mr. Horton—Pomeroy never gave me a dollar to

whieved.

By Mr. Horton-Pomeroy never gave me a dollar to give to any member of the Legislature. I was in his room after the had been onsted from his seat, and Pomeroy said, "Mr. Konrbecher you may want some money for your incidental expanses," and handed him a \$50 greenback.

Mr. I. S. Kalloch of the Kansas Senate was called by the defence, and testified:

I know nothing of the use of money by Pomercy to influence the election. I was present at an interview between J. P. Horton and Eldridge prior to the Senatorial election. Horton said they meant to send s me to the control of the control of

POMEROY'S GO BEIWEEN.

Mr. Ass Hargrave testified: I did not invite York to have a business interview with Pomeroy or with myself as stated by York.

By Mr. Simpson-1 had two private interviews with
Yorz before the election. I decide to state what was
said, because I agreed to keep it strictly confidential. In
may have invited York to see Pomeroy. I was not
authorized by Pomeroy to say that I could arrange an
interview with York. At the close of the last confdential talk with York I asked if he still wanted to have
an interview with Pomeroy. York said he did. I said
I would see Pomeroy and arrange an interview. I as w
Pomeroy and he consented to see York. I returned but
could not find York. The next time w meet, which was
in the evening. York said he had seen Pomeroy. I decline to state what was said at the private interview, because a Masonic pledge of secretcy was passed between
myself and York.

Mr. York said that he released Mr. Hargraye POMEROY'S GO BETWEEN

Mr. York said that he released Mr. Hargrave from his piedge and desired him to state all that transpired. Mr. Simpson insisted upon a revelation of what

was said.

Mr. Frelinghuysen said that private conversa-ti na between these men were not competent evidence unless counsel would say that he expected to connect Mr. Pomeroy with what said.

Mr. Pomeroy and made

Mr. Pomeroy and made

mgements for an interview with Mr. York. My

cipal business at Topeks was to assist Pomeroy

celally with reference to York. I had no promise of specially with reference to York. I had no promise of compensation for my services. Mr. Simpson—Did you or did you not say to Mr. York hat if he would vote for Mr. Pomeroy you could get he Post Office at Independence? Hargrave-I decline to answer that question, be-ause it relates to a part of that private conversation.

A MAN WHO LOOKS AT THE CLOCK. A MAN WHO LOOKS AT THE CLOCK.

Mr. John H. Holmes testified: On the 29th of January I stood at the counter of the Tefft House and heard York say to some one whom I did not know that his exposure of Fomeroy would be the work of time; that for six months he had been determined to beat Pomeroy, cost what it might.

By Mr. Sumpson—I am sure this conversation took place on the 29th, at about 3 P. M. I looked at the clock and noticed the time, for I was about to leave town.

By Mr. Horton—I don't pretend to be sure about the hour at which the conversation occurred. I think it was about 3 P. M. THE THINNEST VET.

was about 2 F. M.

THE THINNEST YET.

Mr. John O. Page testified: I went to Mr. Pomeroy to get information on the subject of establishing a national bank in independence. Mr. Pomeroy said that it would require \$50.20, but that I could get \$55.00 worth of honds and pay the brained in installments. I told Mr. Pomeroy that I could raise \$5.30, but must have help to raise the balance. Mr. Pomeroy said he had helped other young men in Kaissas and could be fightly 10 ft \$1.00 yet minety days without security or interest. Pomeroy said he expected to have money before the election, and would let me have it on Monday, the \$27th. I went to Pomeroy and told him that I was going home. Pomeroy said that if the got the money he would send it to me by Bell or York. On the same day I told York that it was probable that Mr. Pomeroy would hand him (York) a package of money for me, and if so, i wished he would bring it to me. By Mr. Buckingham—Pomeroy never told me that he has sent the money to me until he met me at Washington. When we first met here Pomeroy said that the \$7.00 York exhibited was mine.

Witness was cross-examined at some length

Witness was cross-examined at some length as, which witness could not give Messrs, George P.Anthony, Robert McBratney, 8. M. Shaw, and the Rev. J. B. Legatt testified to saving participated in or heard conversations between Pomeroy and Page concerning the bank matter.

THE TESTIMONY OF POMEROY'S COUNSEL, Mr. A. H. Horton, counsel for Mr. Pomeroy, was sworn and examined by Mr. Cushing: Mr. A. H. Horton, counsel for Mr. Pomeroy, was sworm and examined by Mr. Cushing:

I was at Topeka during the canvase to do what I could, properly and legitimately, to sid Mr. Pomeroy in his compared to the country of the acadidate for receivering I advised Pomeroy to be a candidate for receivering I advised Pomeroy to be a candidate for receivering the control of the control of

POMEROY'S STORY BY HIMSELF. Mr. Pomeroy submitted the following state-

actions in the case of bribery and corruption now pending before this committee. It is a gratification to me that all the material facts will be established by competent testimony, so that very little is at issue upon my own individual statement, and first, I deny that I gave at any time authority or permission to any man to use any money or any valuable thing to control or influence improperly the vote of any member of the Legislature in the State of Kansas, and specifically deny that I ever gave such authority to the centilenen named or designated by the witnesses on the trial, to wit: Mr. A. II. Horton, C. A. Rohrbacher, J. S. Hoke, J. B. Brown, J. J. Murphy, A. Lowe, or to either one of them; and secondly, that while I never delegated such authority to others, I positively never exercised it myself. Senacor Simpson, from the neutral lands, often spoke to me of the condition of the settlers there, and as often I spoke of my desire to relieve them, not only by the passage of a bill pending in the Senate, but by every means in my power. When he snoke of letters he had received from Mr. Laughlin stating that his means of support in Washington had become

and they had no means of continuing him here save by voluntary contribution. I told him I was a friend of those poor settlers, and would in any event contribute to his support; and soon after reaching Washington I met Mr. Laughlin, and although his friend did not support me and did not promise me any support, still I did what I said I would, and gave him, as he testified, \$30, and hence it is certain by contribution had no relation to any man's vote who represented these people, for I never had even the promise of a vote, or expected a vote, from that locality; and if one well-established fact of bribery outside of the charge of Mr. York has been proven by witnesses testifying of Mr. York has been proven by witnesses testifying to have a man at Topeka where I have not pretended to have a man at Topeka where I have not pretended to have a man at Topeka where I have not pretended to have a man at the second of the charge of Mr. York and bis sesociate conspirators. I have two facts have already been stated by witnesses, and the transaction already seems to be a purely business one, having no relation whatever to his vote, which, on several occasions, I had learned of his pledging to me. REDUCED TO \$2.50.

ness one, having no relation whatever to his vote, which, on several occasions, I had learned of his pledging to me.

A STORY FOR THE MARINS.

About the last of the week, before the Tuesday set for the first ballot, Mr. The Heldridge, Mr. W. W. Reynolds, Mr. De Long, and others, all from his county, assured me with more or less positiveness of Mr. Yori's support. But some days before I learned that I had, after much deliberation, agreed to sid Mr. J. A. Page and associates to start a national bank at independence, where Mr. Page had a private bank, and having satisfied myself of his ability, capacity, and fitness for the management of such as institution, I agreed to furnish him with money sufficient, when met with his own \$25,000, to make a sum sufficient to purchase thirty United States bonds of the denomination of \$1,000 cach. Mr. Page urged and was anxions. V. procure the money before he left Topeka, but I told nimit was inconvenient for me to furnish over \$2,000 then, but I would give it soon and he might depend upon it and make his arrangements accordingly. At this time I met at the Tefff House Mr. W. P. Borland of the Second National Bank was anxioned the whole induced the first bound in the told him no. The stell bills would be large. At Arst I told him no. The stell bills would be large. At the stime I told him, on the stell bills would be large. At the stime I told him no. The stell bills would be large. At the stime I told him no. The best bills would be large. At the stime I beld him no. The best below in the Government. He then brought me a pacegors sin the Government. He then brought me appearance of the same in my value. On Monday night, the 27th, Mr. Page at the would be a green to a second se

PAID HIM THE FIRST INSTALLMENT

PAID HIM THE FIRST INSTALLMENT
of 19/10, and the next day I paid the package of \$5,000
just as I had received the sum from Mr. Boriand, and
neither gave Mr. Boriand my note nor took a note from
him; but during that day I had sent Mr. King at one
times and Mr. Samuel Pomeroy at another time to find
Mr. Page, if he had not left the city, to inform aim of
the whole transation. But these gentlemen both re
turned saying they were unable to find Mr. Page, and I
rested in the belief that the transaction was all right
until I learned of the mistatements of the facts by
York as the floor of the joint convention. I then denounced it as a conspiracy—a plot, and told my counsel
here, Judge Horton, the whole story, and within a few
days left Kamsas for Washington. This, in brief, is the
history of that charge of bribery for which I asked of
the Senate a committee to investigate; and this one act
—the transaction with Page and Sork—I now solumnly
declare had no reference whatever to the vote of York,
and was made and executed entirely independent of it
i make this statement on my honor as a Senator, and on
my oath, and I further specially deep, as stenator, and on
my oath, and if further specially deep, as stenator, and on
my oath, and if further specially deep, as stenator, and on
my oath, and if are no avenue in my favor, or that i ever
directly, with any man, a member of the Kansas Legis
lature or not, for a vote in my favor, or that i ever
directly or indirectly paid or promised to pay any individual one peumy or any other sum for his vote for use
in the late besatorial election in Kansas. Signed,
S. C. Pomenov.

Insert before Pomeroy's statement.

Insert before Pomcroy's statement.

POM's WAY OF DOING BUSINESS.

On the cross-examination Mr. Pomeroy said he paid York the \$2,000 on Monday night, but could not remember at what hour, and delivered \$5,000 in Mr. Eldridge's room the next afternoon. He took no memorandum or receipt for the money. It was intended as a loan, and Mr. Page was to pay it back when he got the currency from the bank. It was not his usual custom to give money without taking receipts, but he was less careful at that time because of the excitement caused by the pending contest. Since he gave York the money at Page's request he considers the latter liable for the amount. He did not know whether Page had claimed it, but it is his money, and he is entitled to it.

Stephen A. Kobb was called by Mr. Simpson and testified that Page told him immediately after York made his speech that he believed the statements made therein.

YORK DENYING POMERGY'S STORY. POM'E WAY OF DOING BUSINESS.

YORK DENYING POMEROY'S STORY.

YORK DENYING POMERGY'S STORY.

Mr. York was recalled and stated emphatically that he had never had any conversation of any sort with either Page or Pomeroy in relation to the bank bushess.

Mr. Simpson said that Shafer was present to testify in relation to an offermade by Pomeroy's friends to hire him to testify against York. Mr. York said that Shafer had told him that the offer was made by Pomeroy's nephew.

The committee ruled that this was a new matter and could not properly be taken up.

The case was then closed. Mr. Frelinghuysen stating that the committee would thereafter decide whether it was important to have the money shown by York in the joint convention produced before the committee.

### THE RETHLEHEM TRAGEDY The Assacination Shrouded in Mystery-A

BETHLEHEM, Feb. 25 .- The inquest held to-day has not brought forth any startling de-velopment. The rumor that the Coroner of Northampton county would hold the inquest was unfounded, he having no authority in the case. Among the visitors to-day were Detective Tilley of the New York Central Office and Jake Johnson of Easton, who have doubtless been at tracted by the reward (\$5,500) offered by Mr. Snyder's son and the authorities. The excite ment in Bethlehem has in no wise diminished The circumstances of this most mysterious tragedy are discussed. The fact that Detective Tilley was here from the New York Central Office became speedily known, and the inhabitants were especially anxious inquiring whether

he had any clue. Throughout the town to-day the murder was the topic of discussion, and nearly every one has a copy of THE SUN, which contains the fullest account of the assassination. Messrs. Weaver & Weldon telegraphed for 200 copies, and even that number failed to satisfy the demand. GETTING TO WORK.

Detective Tilley quietly began work this morning, being assisted by a citizen of Bethlehem. They went to the various National Banks in the town looking for checks which were supposed to have been left for collection by an individual whose name for good reasons is suppressed.

Coroner Moser drove from Alientown this morning. He set himself and the constables at work subnomaing witnesses for the later and more important inquest.

The Coroner convened the same jury, and their re-convening caused excitement in Bethlehem, the inhabitants wondering what these new proceedings meant, backed by no less an official than the District Attorney of Lehigh county. The news that a new inquest was to be official than the District Attorney of Lehigh county. The news that a new inquest was to be held spread through the town, and there were many curious gazers who ranged themselves from the bridge, over which the murdered man was thrown, down the road to Ex-sheriff Fetter's hotel. The barroom of that house was crowded by an excited assemblage, who divided their time between drinking potable torchight and taiking about the mysterious circumstances of Moure Scodes.

THE INQUEST.

The District Attorney enjoined secrecy upon all present, and informed the jurors that they must consider themselves subject to any future call. Coroner Moser again began the investigation. Besides the jury were present Detectives Tilley and Johnson of Easton, Dr. Stout of this town, who assisted at the post mortem, Mr. Wm. Yoke, and other well-known citizens.

The first witness called was Henry Sweltzer, who testified that he lived in Allentown; was in the coal business; was a travelling agent in that capacity. He said that he came to Bethlehem on the Cincinnait express, the same train which brought the murdered man. He boarded the train at Freemansburg, and left it at Allentown. He remembered the train's arrival in Bethlehem about 9½ o'clock. The first man he saw disembark from the train was Monroe Snyder, the man who was murdered within fifteen minutes afterward. He saw two men who somewhat excited his suspicion, though not enough to prompt him to follow them. What first called his attention to them was their lying in the seat behind Messrs. Worman and Snyder at Bethlehem. One of the men got up, and the other followed him to the depot platform. They had talked together on the train before reaching that point. One of these men wore a slouched hat, and the other a beaver. This witness, Mr. Swietzer, did not notice whether the now dead man carried an umbrella. The man who had a beaver hat wore a beard and moustache.

A WITNESS WHO HAD BEEN SEEN.

A WITNESS WHO HAD BEEN SEEN.

A WITNESS WHO HAD BEEN SEEN.

The witness also said that the gentlemen called upon him relative to the case, and he privately stated to the jury what their business was.

Mr. Hess, the next witness, testified that he saw a man on the bridge, and that he had overalls over his pantaloons.

'Squire Brunner, Justice of the Peace, and a man well acquainted with the deceased, testified that Snyder generally made his (Squire Brunner's) back office his headquarters for business, and that he frequently came there; that on the week of his death he asked for three blank Judgment notes, particulars of which I telegraphed last night. He also said that Mr. Snyder had told him that if he ever got square with the man mentioned he should never have dealings with him again. He couldn't give the name of the man, having faithfully promised not to reveal it.

The inquest was adjourned until Thursday. reveal it.

The inquest was adjourned until Thursday morning. The funeral takes place to-morrow.

Mr. Tweed's New Bail.

Wm. M. Tweed entered the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday accompanied by Willard Bartlett, his counsel, to give bail, in accordance with the previous arrangement with the District Attorney, on the Ofteen new indictments found against him. These in-dictments are: Two for forgery in the third degree, in which he is joined with Ingersoll on endorsements of C. D. Bollar & Co.'s warrants; four more for the same of fence on J. McBride Davidson's and Keyser & Co.'s warrants; seven for misdemeanor similar to those in warrants; seven for misdemeanor similar to those in the big or book indictment, but on warrants not in-cluded in the fifty-five on which that is founded; and two for false pretences under the mock anction set. It had been arranged that to avoid the multiplication of bonds, one bond should be taken for each class of in-dictments. Four bonds were accordingly made out re-spectively for \$7.00, \$5,00, \$3,00, and \$2,00. Alexander Brandon of 230 Kast Thirty-third street was the surety on all, and justified before Justice Brady in open Court.

The Promotion of Staff Officers in the Army. WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Senator Logan to-day reported a bill from the Military Committee authorize ing appointments and promotions in certain staff de partments of the army and for other purposes. It authorizes the President to all existing vacancies in the Medical Department of the army up to and including Medical Department of the army up to and including the grade of Major; also existing vacancies in the Ordnance Department, except in the grade of Second Lieutenant, which is hereby abolished; also three vacancies in the rank of Major in the Paymaster's Department. All other vacancies in the latter department to be abolished. The offices of Surgeon-General and Chief of Ordnance, with the rank of Brigadier, are to be abolished when they become vacani. The bitl also provides that all army officers heretofore or hereafter retired on account of wounds received in battle sinil rank and receive pay only according to the rank they actually held at the time such cause for retirement occurred, but this provision shall not apply to officers now on the retired list until the list of next duly.

A Volunteer Conductor's Frenk. In the Special Sessions yesterday Dwigh Simmons was sentenced to 20 days in the City Prison he would refund it as soon as he got his currency from
the Government. He then brought me a package said
to contain \$5,000, which I never opened or counted, or
even gave a note or receigt for at the time, and I put
the same in my value. On Monday night, the 27th,
having seen me, or having sent me word several times
that he would to o, and at once began to report what

THE SPANISH MINISTER'S FRIGHT. United States Officials Watching for Another Cuban Expedition

ment was made by two spies in the employ of

the Spanish Minister, who represented the al

leged movement as being one of great magni-

tude. They said that several companies of vol

unteers had been recruited for the expedition

On Monday United States Marshal Sharpe

and District Attorney Bliss were astonished by Southern Negress Seeking to Force a Beaua rumor that a large Cuban expedition was be

tiful Girl from her Happy Home in Brook-lyn-Curious Complications. ing fitted out in this city, and that it was expected to secretly depart that night. The announce In 1865, soon after the close of the war.

chant of 240 Clinton avenue, Brooklyn, started on a trip through the Southern States. His wife had requested him to find a young creole or ortoroon girl whom they could adopt, since they unteers had been recruited for the expedition, which would take out an infining quantity of arms and ammunition to the insurgent forces. They depicted the Spanish Minister as being in great suspense for fear that it would get away unbeknown to the authorities. Acting under orders from Washington the Government made extensive plans for defeating the supposed conspiracy against the neutrality laws. A revenue cutter was stationed off the Battery in readiness to intercept any strange vessel which should attempt to slip out to sea. Several of the Marshal's deputies were detailed to sour the city in search of the fillibustering party, and directed to spare no efforts in ascertaining their head-quarters and the vessel on which they were to go. Dep. 4 Marshals Crowley and Purvis were instructed to "shadow" a man named Gratz, who had been pointed out by the spies as the leader of the expedition. They dogged his footsteps until nearly morning, but learned nothing. The other officers fared equally bad. Yesterday Col. Hiss and Gen. Sharpe, who seemed very anxious that the story of the Government's alarm should not be divulged, telegraphed to Washington that there was no trace of any expedition. had no children of their own, save one son, wh now lives in California, and is a mangrown, Mr. Griffing made inquiries, and at Marion, Alz. learned that a mulatto woman, Lucy King, had such a girl as he sought. He found Lucy King and her reputed husband, a white planter, and they brought to him Kitty King, a young octoroon of seven or eight years, bright, intellagent, beautiful, and of great promise. Mr. Griffing explained his wants, and told the girl's parents that he wished to take the girl to Brooklyn, educate her, adopt her, and make her as one of his family until she should be eighteen years old, and then she should be free to go where she wished or to remain with him. After considerable delay and argument the following agreement was drawn up :

agreement was drawn up:

Makiow, Oct. 18, 1965.—An agreement between Frederick Griffing, of the first part, and Stephen King, made this 18th any of October, 1966. Inta said driffing agrees to take Kity, the daughter of Stephen and provide for her wants, cothe her, and send her of other wants, cothe her, and send her of eleven greats, and at the expiration of eleven make is to be her own Judge, and choose for her self; and Stephen King agrees that said Kity shall ge with said Griffing, and agrees to said agreement. his Which Might Have Hanged a Man, but Could Not Convict a Cock Fighter. In the Special Sessions, yesterday, Alonzo

alleged that the two men were interested in cock pit, wherein the feathered insects were urged to deadly conflict by unprincipled two legged brutes. Carman pleaded guilty and was Fisher put in a plea of not guilty. He was not

ings. He is a corpulent man, and stood with a sarcastic smile on his face during the proceed-Ings.

Mr. Evans, having been sworn, said:

"I entered this pit and found the man Fisher
taking the 'gaffs' from the legs of a dead cock."

Justice Shandley—Did you see any fighting?

"Neal"

placed at the bar as in the case of ordinary pris-

oners, but was allowed to stand inside the rail-

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE,

Evans complained of Charles S. Carman and

John Fisher for cruelty to animals. The charge

fined \$50.

"No. sir."

Mr. Bergh—Tell the Court what the condition of the place was.

The Witness—The floor of the place was.

The Witness—The floor was strewn with feathers, and there were great clots of blood in several places.

Counsel for the Defence—I object to the testimony, and I would ask the witness if taking the "gafs" from the legs of a dead fowl is cruelty to animals.

"gads" from the legs of a dead low! is cruenty to animals.

The court idlers laughed, but the witness decilined to answer this question.

Thomas Hartfield, the Superintendent of Mr. Bergh's society, told substantially the same story as Mr. Evans. He said that Fisher was sitting on a coop with the dead fowl between his legs. In the coop were three living cocks and four dead ones, one of which had a large gash in his neck. The counsel objected to this testimony.

mony.

Mr. Bergh—Your Honors, the evidence in this case is simply circumstantial. If I found a live man seated in a wood, with a dead man in his lap, and a large gash was in the dead man's head, while the live man held a hatchet in his hand. I would be justified in concluding that a murder had been committed. So in this case, although the fighting was not seen by any of the witnesses, the surroundings were such as to warrant the assumption that a fight had taken place.

Justice Shandley (to the witness)—Did you see the fighting?

Shandley (to the prisoner)-You are quitted. Curiously enough, the three Justices did not descend from the bench and ceremoniously escort from the court room the favored cock fighter, whom they had suffered to stand with the counsel, instead of taking the place usually occupied by a prisoner in the Special Sessions.

KING TOM IN TRENTON.

McPherson's Cobra de Capello Railroad Bill-Newark in a Flutter.
TRENTON, Feb. 25.—The King is in town o-day, but the court calendar kept at the Trenton House makes no mention of the fact. The

King, like other crowned heads, choses sometimes to travel incop, or else under some less noticeable title. Whether he has taken the soubriquet of Count de Jersey Sausage or his Italian title of Baron d'Influenza, your correspondent could not ascertain; but the King is bere, notwithstanding, and will to-night issue his final orders for the next movement of the two grand armies. Hamilton's Philadelphia and New York, which you will recall passed the House last week by the safe vote of 41 to 18, was sent over to the Senate this morning, and is now in the hand; of Janard's committee. If Janard, Sevell, and McPherson fear that it may pass, they will let it sleep in committee until the end of the session, or until some Senator calls it up.

ome of the old lobby, who are here to help Some of the old lobby, who are here to help Kidg Tom, sign for the palmy days of Camden and Amboy, when all they had to do was to draw a bill, and Senate and House would pass it with-out a squirm. But those now here have not the faintest conception of the feeling against these new and alien masters.

new and ahen masters.

A DELEGATION FROM BRUNSWICK.

To-day a delegation of a hundred odd—every man of them representing a hundred each—came down from New Brunswick to tell their Senator. Janard, just what they wished done. The usually bold and confident Levi would have avoided the honor which they came to do him. The Brunswick brizade meant business, and brought the Senator to time. Their protests will not, however, alter or amend Jarrard's course. The same party called Speaker Fisher out to the lobby, thanked him in a few words for the noble stand which he has taken, and gave him a round of hearty Jersey cheers, which Sergeant Jacobs said he would not tolerate, even if they were given for the Speaker.

As things now stand in the Senate. Philadelphia and New York want but one vote to make it a law. There is not the slightest doubt that this vote will be secured. The most fearful pressure possible has been brought to bear upon several Senators supposed to belong to the Tom Scott gang. The latter have nothing to rely upon for the defeat of the bill but a greenback argument. The National relies upon the voice of the people to help them through, and it is said are not spending a dollar to corrupt any member.

HIGH STAKES. A DELEGATION FROM BRUNSWICK.

HIGH STAKES.

HIGH STAKES.

One grave and reverend Senator was offered by the Scott party, not fifty hours ago, a dozen thousand dollars just to say "No." His is only a specimen case, for there is no doubt that he can get fifty thousands if he will take them—for the money is now here. The National will pass for all that. If by any chance it should not—if the hope which these patient and long-suffering Jerseymen have entertained should in any way balk them—the people of New York and Philadelphia will wake up some fine morning to discover that pickaxe and crowbar have left them no road between the two cities, and the surface of the Raritan be undarkened by any railroad bridge. In other words, you will have a New Jersey railroad war that will knock spots out of anything since the days of Stephenson.

NEWARK IN A FERMENT.

anything since the days of Stephenson.

NEWARK IN A FERMENT.

Another very pretty piece of lobbying was done to-day in the passage of the Newark Comptroller bill. It provides that a bonded debt of \$1.500,000 may be added—a Comptroller, at a salary of \$5,000 for the term of five years, is to be appointed by the Mayor and Common Council. An Auditor comes in with a little tip of \$3,000 per year. Clerks by squads are in the region of the probable, and a beautiful chance to drop an extra \$20,000 of Newark money into the hands of a favored few.

Baldwin opposed the bill point by point, offering in vain a petition signed by three thousand people against the bill. But the lobby had fixed things, and the petition went for waste paper. The only hope of Newark is in Gov. Parker, and I am toid that ten thousand voters will beg him not to sign the bill.

McPherson's bill has a well-hooded cobra in it. In addition to the points telegraphed last night, the bill provides that no navigable river shall be bridged unless application be made to the Governor for the appointment of a civil engineer, who shall report to the Governor, and the Legislature must then concur in the report. It will readily be seen how much nearer this comes to a bill to prevent all new railroads than it does to a free railroad measure. It is the dustiest thing yet put up.

"Heisey and I Are Out." NEWARK IN A FERMENT.

"Betsey and I Are Out." From the Circinnati Commercial.
Miss Emerson of New York, a cousin of

Miss Emerson of New York, a cottsin of the Concord philosopher, alleges that she is the real, genuine, original composer of the ballads, ditties, or whatever they are, which have given fame to the name of Will Carleton within the last year or two. It seems, according to her story, that after she had written "Beisey and I Are Out," and the rest of them, she read her compositions one evening in presence of the young man Carleton, who then asked her to give him a copy of them, which she did; but what was her amazement when she learned in a short time that the beardless youth was actually publishing these products of her poetic brain as his own in Harper's Weekly and other papers. She was naturally indignant, excited, dumbfounded, not to say flabbergasted; but Carleton had got ahead of her, and had the advantage for the time being. She is now prepared to substantiate her claims, and has completed negotiations with a New York publisher to bring out, under her own name, the poems which have already appeared under the name of Will Carleton.

THE BEAUTIFUL OCTOROON.

ATTEMPTING TO ROB A MAN OF HIS ADOPTED DAUGHTER.

Mr. Frederick Griffing, a wealthy coston mer-

STEPHEN X KING. STEALING HIS FIRST GIFT.

Mr. Griffing at once proceeded to supply the girl with a complete outfit. He purchased for her a number of dresses and other clothing, and sending them with a trunk to Lucy King, he directed that they be packed and sent to the depot. Lucy took the clothing, dressed Kitts in the plainest suit, and had the trunk taken to the railroad station. Mr. Griffing was many hur dred miles away when the trunk was opened and he found to his surprise that it connothing but rags. The clothing had been to replace the rags on Mrs. King's other dren. Mr. Griffing purchased a second and Kitty was brought to his Brooklyn he cotoroon was delighted with he The octoroon was delighted with her new home and parents, and Mr. and Mrs. Griffing were more than pleased with their adopted one. The girl was white, showing not a tinge of African blood. She assumed the name of Eva Griffing, and refused to be called by any other.

For a year or two she received instructions from a governess, especially employed. Her education was carefully looked to; and as she grew up she developed more beauty and more than ordinary intelligence. Two years are Eva was sent to Glen Cove to an educational institution, where she has remained until quite recently, when she was called home by unusual circumstances.

About a year ago Mr. Griffing was apprised that efforts were to be made to restore Eva to her parents. Stephen King died, and Lucy married a second husband. Frequent letters werried a second husband. Frequent letters werrereceived from Marion, and of late they have been of a threatening nature, and have intimated that the possession of the girl was to be obtained at whatever cost. INTELLIGENCE AND BEAUTY.

EVA IN COURT.

Whatever cost.

EVA IN COURT.

About the first of February Messrs. Field and Minor applied to Judge Davis of the New York Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus, on behalf of a colored preacher, James Thomas of New York city, who is said to have power of attorney from the step-father of the girl Eva or Kitty King. They obtained a writ directing Mr. Griffing to bring the body of Eva Griffing before Judge Pratt in Brooklyn. So Eva was summoned from Gien Cove and proceedings were begun to restore her to her mother.

It was claimed by the mother's attorney that Lucy King never gave her consent to Eva's adoption by Mr. Griffing, and that she was the lawful custodian of the child; that even had the agreement been binding the death of Stephen King dissolved the agreement.

MR. GRIFFING'S REPLY.

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Mr. Griffing made return to the writ in which he showed that he has never illegally imprisoned or detained said Kitty or Eva King; that he has never restrained her from her liberty, either directly or indirectly, but that she is in his possession of her own free will and choice; that for four years she has been kept at school at his expense, and at the time this writ was served she was being educated at Gien Cove; that she has been liberally educated and is possessed of sufficient intelligence to elect with whom her residence and custody shall be; that the woman Lucy King and her present husband are persons of great ignorance, and unfit to have the custody of the child; that Lucy King is a woman of bad morals, and if, as reputed, the mother of the child; it is through unlawful wedlock; that to return Eva to her custody would be fatal to the interests and

THE GOOD OF THE CHILD : that Lucy King gave her consent to Eva's adop-tion by him in 1825, making no objection there-to; that he has received letters from Lucy King in which she has threatened to obtain posses, to; that he has received letters from Lucy sing in which she has threatened to obtain possession of the girl by violence if necessary; that Eva is contented and has refused to vist said Lucy King even when given the opportunity to do so; that it is his purpose to maintain and educate her and provide for her future welfare, and fit her for some useful and suitable sphere in life; that there is a growing attachment between himself, his wife, and Eva; that he believes that it is the intent of Lucy King to get possession of Eva that she may use her in menial

leves that it is the intent of Lucy King to get possession of Evathat she may use her in menial services for pecuniary ends, and that it has no origin in affection for the child, and that it is to a great extent the doing of her husband.

Mr. Griffing's counsel asked that the return be dismissed on the ground that the Justice had no jurisdiction over the custody of the child, and can only inquire into the question of her litegal detention. Judge Pratt decided that he could only inquire into the question of her illegal detention, and referred the case to D. B. Thompson, Eq., to determine whether Kitty King is illegally detained or restrained of her liberty.

Eva's appearance in court excited the sympathy of the spectators. She is a beautiful branette of medium stature. Her dark, ways har hangs gracefully on her shoulders. Her eye is bright, and her leatures show intelligence. Since the proceedings have been begun she has been almost heart-broken with fear and arxiety, and she has several times said that she will drown herself in the East River rather than return to Alabama. Her affection toward Mr. and Mrs. Griffing is evident.

BEFORE THE REFEREE.

Griffing is evident.

BEFORE THE REFEREE.

Mr. Thompson took the testimony of Mr. Griffing, Eva Griffing, and examined the affidavits of Lucy King and her husband. The affidavits of Lucy King and her husband. The affidavits set forth that Eva was taken from her Alabama home without the consent of her mother, and that it was done for the purpose of robbing her of her child.

Eva testified that it was her wish to remain with Mr. Griffing; that she was not treated well by her mother in Alabama, and that she was glad to go with Mr. Griffing; that her treatment here was much better than it was there; that she had received many letters from her mother, but had not seen her since she left Alabama; that her mother appeared glad to have her leave, and told her she was to stay with Mr. Griffing until she was eighteen years old, and that she said she (Lucy) was glad she never would see her (Eva) again; that the house she lived in was a shanty.

When asked how often she has repeated this testimony, she replied that she would say.

MR GRIFFING'S STORY.

Mr. Griffing's testimony was in substance that same as his return to the writ as given above. He said that Lucy King is a disreputable character and not aft companion for the child.

not want the child and that he co
that Lucy King is a disreputable
not a fit companion for the child.

The referee reported that the
by initial agreement of both par
Griffling; that Mr. Griffling has lis
agreement; that Eva is the illegit
Lucy King; that the girl is over
old, and has no affection for Lucy
for Mr. and Mrs. Griffling, and was
with them; that, as a matter of
is not entitled to the custody of the
Frederick Griffling is entitled in
and that Eva Griffling is not illegall
said Frederick Griffling.

The referee's opinion is a long.

57 West Twenty-ninth street, took nording to testify concerning the rell's mind after the killing of Flore John Scannell became a father to th

John Scannell became a father to the reciting his virtues she wept. At was moved to tears, and Mr. Beach his client from the court ro in unit his emotion. Leave was granted an eight minutes. After the recess by Scannell family's physician, lestifuel became irritable after the deal was, in the physician's epition, has ing of Dononue.

senting himself as a news; aper reporter. Yourney, obtained twenty five cents of Mr. Paper affect an hour talk. In Williamsburgh there is a dark feet an hour with black mustache beating festive parties out of any pers, he representing thinself to be a sun reporter Test inmover to the police.